

NOMINATED AT ST. LOUIS FOR SECOND TERM



President Woodrow Wilson.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT PLATFORM AND UNRESERVEDLY ENDORSE WILSON

Achievements of Four Years Administration Reviewed and Policies to Which Party Is Committed for Future Conduct Announced—Adequate Army and Navy for Defense of Country—International Relations and Resolve to Avoid War If Possible Among Prominent Questions—Plank Favoring Woman Suffrage Adopted.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—The resolutions committee of the Democratic convention, after almost twenty-four hours of deliberation, finished its draft of a platform after eight o'clock today and authorized Senator Stone, its chairman, to present the document to the convention. Few changes were made in the tentative platform as drawn by the sub-committee. Party leaders expressed belief that approval of the platform would be given by the convention without much discussion.

A suffrage plank somewhat similar to that adopted by the Republican convention, endorsing the issue but leaving its adoption or rejection to the individual states, was adopted early today 25 to 20. A straight federal amendment proposal was lost by a majority of two votes.

Will R. King of Oregon and Representative Raker of California made the principal arguments for the suffragists while Governors Stanley of Kentucky and Ferguson of Texas opposed them.

A minority report of suffrage submitted to the convention by former Representative Bartlett of Georgia, James R. Nugent of New Jersey, B. B. Fleming of Louisiana, and Governor Ferguson of Texas says:

"The following report was offered to the committee on platform and resolutions to wit:

"The Democratic party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the federal constitution which vests in the several states of the union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors." Which said quoted provision was voted down in said committee by a vote of 26 to 17 and we hereby tender said provision as a minority report and ask its adoption by this convention.

The Democratic party in national convention assembled adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Endorse Woodrow Wilson.
We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party at any time.

We found our country hampered by special privileges, a vicious, obsolete tariff, obsolete banking laws, and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests.

of the government economically administered and undeservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what these changes may be, the Democratic congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make an impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past, or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports, or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially endorse these timely proposals and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts, rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interest, or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Merchant Marine.
Immediate provision should be made for the development of carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of the United States congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily endorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Americanism a Supreme Issue.
The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us, will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation, as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change, it summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself, not a nation of partisans but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood of the world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Creators of Discord Disloyal.
Whoever actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power in disregard of our own country's

welfare, or to injure this government in its foreign relations, or to cripple its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship impose in him and disloyal to his country.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity and as of destructive of its welfare the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

Alliances Condemned.
We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing, or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies, among a limited number, exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign power to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

International Relations.
Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory, nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence, which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas, or in any part of the world.

Favor Adequate Army.
We therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea coast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

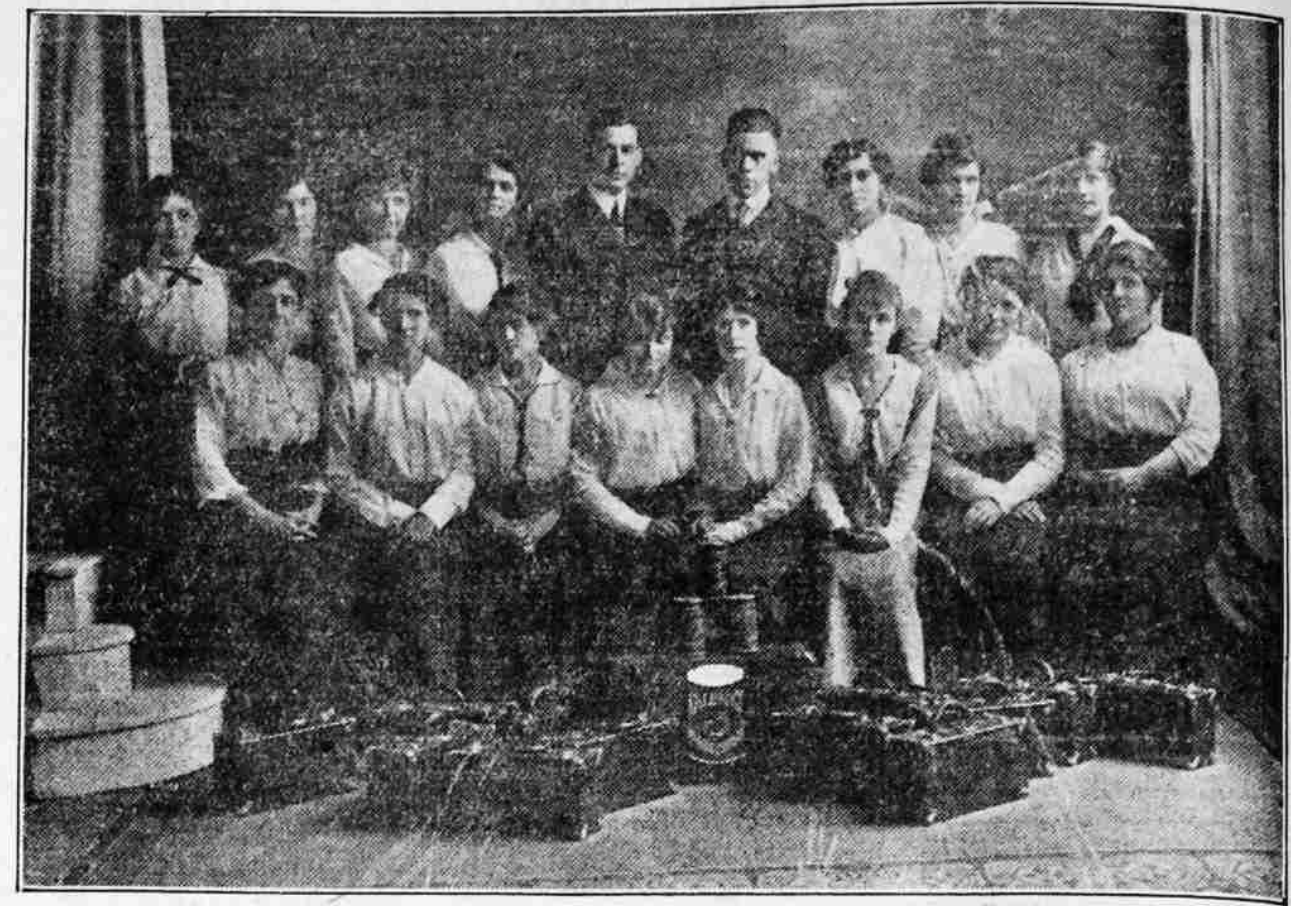
The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen have inscribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world and, both for this and for the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

Rights on the Seas.
We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations extend to themselves; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of people and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that may be made to secure these principles, to maintain inviolate the security of the highway of the seas for the coming and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states even to property interests and has secured the friendship of the people of these states for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power, or the denial of the rights of foreign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights and peace, as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Concord.
We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States with the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate inter-

CALUMET CREW AT WORK IN OGDEN



A campaign in the interest of Ogdens, Ogden Wholesale and Retail Grocers, and Calumet Baking Powder, has been started by the Calumet Baking Powder Co., under the direction of W. W. Stout, crew manager and salesman for the Calumet Baking Powder Co., who has his headquarters at the Reed Hotel.

The lady representatives of the crew will visit every home in Ogden and with a very interesting and intelligent demonstration show the housewife the great qualities of this celebrated and high-grade powder, which

is made in the largest, finest and most sanitary plant of its kind in the world. Mr. Stout states that all business done here must go through the Ogden Grocer hands, and he hopes for and expects 100 per cent co-operation from the Grocers.—Advertisement.

mate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic administration in holding the Pan-American financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International high commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Ayres April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the western hemisphere.

Mexican Situation.
The Monroe doctrine is re-asserted as the principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the more scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for our presence will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Development of Resources.
For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

The Administration and the Farmer.
We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—farm loan fund, in the federal reserve act of the last congress and the rural credits act of the present congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of being established by law. The long-needed cotton futures act passed by the sixty-third congress, has now been a successful operation for nearly two years. A grain trades bill, long needed, and a warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the house of representatives, have been favorably reported to the senate, and will probably become law during the present session of the congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress

has been made under the direction of the department of agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through cooperation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly, and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time, to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the department of agriculture and for extending the cooperative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads.
The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.
We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should, both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1.—A living wage for all employees.
2.—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3.—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

4.—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5.—The standards of the "uniform labor law" wherever minors are employed.
6.—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

7.—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained. We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.
We declare our faith in the seamen's act, passed by the Democratic congress and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety in the department of labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a scientific scale of the means already begun under the present administration to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government by the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliation agents.

Public Health.
We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis san-

atoriums for needy tuberculosis patients.

Senate Rules.
We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.
We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government and to that end favor a return by the house of representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step towards a budget system.

Civil Service.
We reaffirm our declaration for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

Philippine Islands.
We heartily endorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the house of representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic party in its last national platform and we reiterate our endorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage.
We recommend the extension of franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.
We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad and that no treaty with any other government shall receive the sanction of our government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American government should not only protect American citizens in their rights at home, but abroad and any country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property. At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from

(Continued on Page 12.)

"TIZ" FIXES ACHING, SWOLLEN, SORE FEET

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